

FULL POWER FOR WAR VOTED BY THE ITALIAN CHAMBER

\$5,000 OFFERED FOR DEATH OF 'BIG TOM' FOLEY AND TWO FOLLOWERS, SAYS DETECTIVE

Name of Michael Rofrano Is Again Brought Into Murder Trial.

SEEN WITH PRISONER.

Witness Not Allowed to Tell What City Officer Said to Montimagno.

More about the murder plot hatched because of the political feud in the Second Assembly District came out today at the trial of Gailano Montimagno, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, for the murder of Michael Giamari, a follower of the Tammany leader Thomas F. Foley. It was declared by a detective who has worked on the case, that from information received \$5,000 was offered for the murder of "Big Tom" Foley, Giamari and Michael Santangelo, another Foley follower. The name of Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael Rofrano was today again brought pointedly into the trial. It was in the testimony of James Serafino, a young Sing Sing convict, who testified that he had seen Rofrano and Montimagno talking together at the Home Rule Democratic Club, of which he was a member, the day of the Mitchell-McCall election.

They were talking, he said, on the first floor of the clubhouse in Madison Street. "Did you overhear what they said?" Assistant District Attorney Brothers asked.

The witness said he did, but was not permitted to narrate the conversation.

Serafino positively identified the revolver with which Giamari was killed as the property of Rox Cornell. He knew it, he said, because he had seen it several times and on Election Day, 1913, he carried it himself for twelve hours, returning it to Cornell.

Pauline Saunders, who has been known as the friend of Rox Cornell, one of the alleged conspirators, who was on the stand when the trial was resumed this morning.

Pauline Saunders, it was stated by one witness, Joseph La Salle, had been present when in her home in Brooklyn, Rox Cornell, Frank Pennimore and Montimagno discussed the proposed murder of Giamari. She denied this, however, although admitting La Salle and Montimagno had been in her house.

In re-direct examination by Assistant District Attorney Brothers, Pauline Saunders testified to-day that she had never used the telephone in her Brooklyn house to call up either the Street Cleaning Department or the Home Rule Club. She did not know whether any one had ever made these calls from her house. The New York Telephone Company employees in the Bath Beach Central testified yesterday to a number of calls from the Saunders house to the Street Cleaning Department in the Municipal Building, Manhattan, where Commissioner Rofrano had his office, and to the Home Rule Club.

In re-cross-examination Pauline Saunders testified that Ray Cornell never mentioned the name of Giamari

ON TRIAL AS SPY, KUEPFERLE HANGS HIMSELF IN CELL

Prisoner Was Accused of Giving Germans Information About British Ships.

USED INVISIBLE INK.

Left Statement in Which He Admitted the Fairness of His Trial.

LONDON, May 20.—Anton Kuepfeler, formerly of No. 1665 De Kaib Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., brought his trial as a German spy to a dramatic close to-day by hanging himself in his cell in Brixton Prison. He was dead when found.

Kuepfeler left a message written on a slate bearing testimony to the fairness of his trial. He confessed he was a soldier, said he wished to die as a soldier, and declared he could not bear to mount the scaffold as a spy.

Kuepfeler's note, which was addressed "To whom it may concern," read:

"I am a soldier, with a rank I don't desire to state. I have had a fair trial, but I am unable to stand the strain longer, so I take the law in my own hands. Death is my only savior. I would have preferred to be shot. I don't wish to ascend the scaffold."

A Masonic sign was interposed here and Kuepfeler continued: "I hope the grand architect of the universe will lead me to the unknown land in the East. I'm not dying as a spy but as a soldier who stood his fate as a man. I can't be a liar or a perjurer. What I have done was for my country."

It is understood that Kuepfeler testified in his own behalf at yesterday's secret session. When court reconvened in Old Bailey, four warders flanked the empty dock while the crowd waited for the arrival of the prisoner. The Attorney General then addressed the Lord Chief Justice, announcing that Kuepfeler had committed suicide.

The use of invisible ink betrayed the prisoner in his spy plot to furnish British war secrets to the German Intelligence Bureau at Berlin, and the Crown had a clear case against him. The prosecutors will proceed now to try his two alleged accomplices, Hahn and Muller.

Miss Maud Phillips, an examiner in the censor's office, told how she trapped Kuepfeler. It was last February she came across his letter, and something about the outside aroused her suspicions. It was opened and tests applied. It proved to have interlineations in a lemon juice preparation. Later, it was brought out, he wrote a letter to his cell in Brixton prison to a fellow prisoner, a German, in which he told of wanting to get back to Germany to fight the English. The letter was intercepted and used against him.

FIGHTING BURGLAR FRIGHTENS GUESTS OF THE BILTMORE

Gustave Schirmer, Music Publisher, and Elevator Boy Face Big Knife.

MAROONED IN ELEVATOR

Commissioner Woods Summons Detectives and Effects Capture of the Intruder.

Gustave Schirmer, wealthy music publisher, awoke in the bedroom of his suite on the eleventh floor of the Hotel Biltmore at 7 o'clock to-day and reached for the telephone to order his breakfast. A man was standing at the foot of his bed. Mr. Schirmer recognized him at once.

The same man had appeared in the room at the same hour one morning last winter. When Mr. Schirmer had asked what he was doing the man replied:

"What are you doing in my bed? You are the one to make explanations. This is No. 1145, my room."

"It is No. 1145," replied Mr. Schirmer, "and you are in the wrong paw."

Therefore, when Mr. Schirmer saw the man this morning, the protests of having made a mistake had but little effect.

The man tore away and ran down the corridor. Mr. Schirmer followed in his pajamas, yelling "Stop thief" at the top of his lungs. Other guests, also in night raiment, joined in the chase, while women peeked through doors and shrieked.

The man ran upstairs by the servants' stairway. On the twelfth floor Mr. Schirmer and Manager Woods saw a foot protruding from a closet door near the elevators and the man, who had touched the button to call a down-going car, jumped out at them with a big bladed knife.

"Keep away from me," he snarled, backed against the elevator frame, "or I'll rip you all up."

They kept away. The elevator came up. As the door opened the man jumped in and, threatening to cut the boy's throat, ordered him to go down without stops. The boy leaped out of the car. The fugitive tried to work the starting mechanism, ran the car down three feet and jammed it fast.

Mr. Woods telephoned to the room of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who lives on the twelfth floor of the hotel. Mr. Woods used his direct wire to Police Headquarters and a squad of detectives under Lieut. Flannery was soon on its way to the Biltmore. Mr. Woods, dressing hastily, went down and joined the besiegers of the man imprisoned in the car, who was still brandishing the big knife.

In the end he surrendered to superior force, climbed up out of the car and surrendered.

He said he was John Gordon, of Toledo, O., and a guest of the hotel. This was indignantly denied by the management.

At headquarters the detectives identified Gordon as a man who was had wide police notoriety as a burglar, bank sneak and hotel sneak, using the names of Jones and Haller as well as Gordon. He was convicted of burglary in California in 1901 and spent three years in the Los Angeles penitentiary.

When Gordon learned that the Biltmore was the home of the Com-

Italian Cavalry Patrolling at Austrian Border; Infantry Marching to Mobilization Point



ITALIAN PATROL RECONNOITERING THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER. GUIDES WOODS AND UNDERWOOD

CANVASS OF AMERICANS IN GERMANY IS MADE

U. S. Consuls Getting Data of All Our Citizens in Kaiser's Realm.

BERLIN, via The Hague, May 20.—Consul-General Lay today sent postals to all Americans in the Berlin consular district asking for their full names, telephone addresses, the date and number of their passports, their occupation and future plans. His object, he said, was to bring the list of Americans in Berlin up to date.

Other American consuls in Germany have sent out similar requests.

BRITISH TRAWLER IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Crew Taken to Boats and Norwegian Steamer Rescues the Fishermen.

PETERHEAD, Scotland, May 20.—The British trawler Chrysope was sunk by a German submarine at a point thirty miles off Kinnard's Head in the North Sea yesterday. The crew of the trawler took to their boats and were landed here by a Norwegian steamer, it is believed that at least two submarines are operating in these waters.

GILMORE AGAIN DECIDES IN FAVOR OF BROOKFEDS.

President of Federal League Denies Kansas City's Protest of Sunday's Game.

CHICAGO, May 20.—President Gilmore today announced he had ruled against the Kansas City Federals in their protest based on the charge that Catcher Lind had interfered with the batter in Monday's game with Brooklyn. The President was assured by the umpires that there was no ground for the protest. This was the second protest of the season involving the Brooklyn Club, the other, made by Buffalo, also being decided in favor of the Ward team.

Commissioner of Police, he dropped his hands in abject self pity. "Well," he said, with a sour smile, "I'm in. No lack for me any more in this world."

He waived examination before Magistrate House in Yorkville Court and, though charged merely with the misdemeanor of unlawful entry, was held in \$5,000 bail in Special Sessions.

Mr. Schirmer, who appeared against him, explained that he had all his plans made to leave for Europe as soon as possible.

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM IS HALTED BY RAINS

Trenches Are Filled With Water—"Nothing to Report," Says Paris War Office.

PARIS, May 20.—Heavy rains have converted the trench country in Northern France and Flanders into a sea of mud and rendered military operations out of the question.

The War Office announced this afternoon that because of this fact "there is nothing new to report."

BERLIN, May 20 (via London).—The German Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following statement:

"Gloomy and hazy weather hindered active fighting in Flanders and Northwestern France yesterday. We made a little progress in the Lorette hills."

"At Abbeville a night advance attempted by the enemy was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle artillery duels were especially fierce. At daybreak the French commenced an attack to the east of Ailly."

SIR G. H. FARRAR KILLED.

High South African Notable Victim in Railway Accident.

17 GERMAN SUBMARINES REPORTED TO BE LOST

Copenhagen Correspondent Says That Is Talk in Naval Circles.

LONDON, May 20.—The Evening News has received a despatch from its Copenhagen correspondent saying the report is current in German naval circles that seventeen German submarines have been lost since Feb. 18, the date of the beginning of the submarine blockade of England.

BRYAN ANGRY WHEN ASKED ABOUT GERMANY

Declares He Has "Clapped the Lid Down" on All News of Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Secretary Bryan today angrily refused to discuss the German situation in any form, calling all questions in response to the matter improper. He made it plain that he has "clapped the lid" down on all news, so far as his department is concerned, regarding any future developments.

"Hereafter only such news as I consider proper to make public will be given out," declared the Secretary, "and any attempt to question me about matters that I deem confidential may result in the offender being refused admission to the department."

ITALIAN DEPUTIES VOTE 365 TO 54 IN FAVOR WAR WITH AUSTRIANS

Troops Are Massed at the Border, and the Chief of Staff Has Hurried to the Front to Assume Full Command.

POPE BENEDICT SIDES WITH HIS NATIVE LAND

ROME, May 20.—Parliament, by a vote of 365 to 54, this afternoon passed the bill giving the Government full power to act in case of war.

Parliament thus gave formal approval to the war programme of the Salandra Cabinet. The decision now rests with the ministry. Definite announcement, perhaps an ultimatum to Austria, is expected within twenty-four hours.

The procedure to-day was identical with that used in 1859 when the government, after first receiving power to act from Parliament, declared war against Austria.

The news was immediately flashed to the great crowd awaiting the deputies' decision and massed about the Chamber. Roars of cheers sped through the city and the message went rushing on to the Italian frontier towns. Everywhere the people greeted the Parliament's action as a certain forerunner of war.

SOCIALISTS VOTE FOR WAR.

The government measure was introduced shortly after Parliament went into session. With scarcely any debate it was hurried to a vote, many Socialist deputies voting against. Italian troops are already massed along the border.

Several Italian regiments left Milan this morning for the eastern frontier, according to despatches received this afternoon.

Gen. Cadorna, Chief of the General Staff, arrived at Vincenza, near the Austrian frontier, and immediately assumed active charge of the Italian forces. With other staff officers he is awaiting the signal to open hostilities.

Italy's entrance into the war will result in a general readjustment of the allies' plan of attack against Germany and Austria.

The recent tour of Gen. Paul Pau, France's one-armed hero, resulted in an understanding as to the part Italy will play. Pau conferred with the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, with the Serbian military leaders, and finally with Gen. Cadorna in Italy.

Pope Benedict has cast the weight of his influence on the side of his native country. His Holiness has approved the text of a prayer to be recited by Italian soldiers on the battlefield and has added his hope for a victory for Italian arms.

Princess Ruspoli, whose three sons are officers in the Italian army, has issued orders that her palace be transformed into a hospital. She announced that she will offer her services as a trained nurse.

The Princess is an American woman, the widow of a former Mayor of Rome who died in 1899. She was Josephine Mary Curtis, the daughter of Joseph David Deers Curtis of Washington.

Pro-war newspapers announce that a canvass of the deputies show an overwhelming majority in favor of war. Nearly 200 of the 385 deputies will enlist, it was announced, and the only opposition to the government's war program will come from a portion of the Socialist group.

The military to-day assumed control of all Italian railways. The government at the same time issued strict orders to the newspapers to publish no reports of troop movements.

The Pope's approval of the "war prayer" distributed among the Italian

troops was regarded as of immense significance. In all quarters it was pointed out that the king, the pontiff and the people stand united on the eve of war. The moral effect of the Pope's act is certain to be tremendous.

Millions of copies of the war prayer have been printed and were distributed among the troops at the front, including the Crown Prince. The prayer will first be recited immediately after the expected declaration of war. Copies will then be distributed to the civilian population.

The general tenor of the prayer, it is understood, is a plea for a victory far civilization over barbarism and for the blessings of a future peace.

With steam up, special trains were waiting to-day, ready to convey